HAZEL GREEN HERALD

SPENCER COOPER, Proprietor.

HAZEL GREEN - - KENTUCKY.

A NOVEL ENCOUNTER.

Description of a Fight Between a Kangaroo and a Bull-Terrier.

A correspondent writes as follows from Queensland: It was too hot to do much; but in the evening we strolled down to some water-holes to arrange about putting up a dam. Kit, my bull-terrier bitch (about four years old and scaling just thirty pounds), was with us, and a couple of other dogs. We were just turning to go home, when I espied not fifty yards from where I stood a huge "old man" kangaroo giving a most awful hiding to a kangaroo dog, which had evidently chased him some way. I gave a loud "tally-ho," and bore down on him with Kit and the two other dogs. The "old man" saw us, and, instead of running away, he came clean through us and made for the water. When he got down beside the water he made a stand. The kangaroo dog went at him first, but missed; he got a fearful kick and retired from the contest, leaving Kit and myself to do for the beast. The other dogs had cleared off as soon as he made a stand. He was a big brute, quite as tall as I am (over six feet). Kit had never been at close quarters before with this kind of game, so she bit him on the joint of the leg, and got a tremendous kick for her pains, which sent her flying. The old kangaroo then grunted loud and long, and came for me; but I had a good stick and caught him under the ear, which made him grunt again. Kit had recovered by this time, and, making a spring, nabbed him under and just behind the fore paw. "Kangi" got angry, and, tucking her under his arm, hopped into the water-hole with intent to drown his victim, who was hanging on like grim death. I was in the water up to my knees before I knew anything about it, in a tremendous state of excitement. Luckily for us the water-hole was muddy, and "kangi's" legs got stuck; he swayed. Kit gave another tug and brought him down. As soon as he fell she got him by the throat and never let go until he was dead. I pulled him into the shallower water so that "her ladyship" could worry in her most approved fashion. I think she killed him as much by drowning as worrying, for at times Kit's head and the kangaroo's were clean under water; then she would bring him up, give him a shake, and down again. When he was dead I cut off his ears and tail and carried them up to the house in triumph. The scalp is worth three pence and the tail makes excellent soup.—*London Field.*

A SLOW BOY.

The German Boy Who Did Not Absorb Intelligence Satisfactorily.

The German school-teacher is very poorly paid for his wearysome work of imparting wisdom to his pupils, if many of his pupils are like the one described in the following dialogue.

The boy found it difficult to understand simple arithmetic:

Teacher—"Suppose, Fritz, you have a stocking on one foot, and you put another stocking on the other foot."

Fritz—"I never wear no stockings."

Teacher—"Suppose your father has one pig in a pen, and he buys another pig, and puts it in the pen, how many pigs will there be in the pen?"

Fritz—"Dad don't keep no pigs."

The teacher blew a heavy sigh from his tired lips, wiped the perspiration from his scholastic brow, and went at it again with renewed courage.

"Suppose, Fritz, you have one jacket, and at Christmas your father makes you a present of another jacket, how many jackets will you have then?"

Fritz—"He ain't that kind of a father. He never give me nothin' for Christmas."

"Suppose your mother gives you one apple, and you have one already, what will you have then?"

Fritz—"Stomachache. Our apples are cookin' apples."

The teacher was not the man to be discouraged by trifles. He began to suspect that Fritz was not well up in arithmetic, but he resolved to make one more effort, so he said:

"Fritz, if a poor little beggar boy has a cake, and you give him one more cake, how many will he have?"

Fritz—"I dunno, I eat my own cakes."

Then the teacher told the children to go out and play.—*Texas Siftings.*

ROMANCE OF A ROSE

A Very Curious Tale of the Discovery of a Popular English Rose.

Mr. Daniel Grimond, of Little Chelsea, nurseryman, was on a journey of business in the county of Norfolk, exactly 110 years ago, when riding very leisurely along the road he perceived a rose of great whiteness in a mill. He alighted, and on close inspection discovered it to be a Provence rose. He sought an interview with the inmate of the mill, who was an elderly woman, and begged a flower, which was instantly given to him. The old lady must, no doubt, have been considerably surprised at being in turn presented with a guinea. "In cutting off the flower," so runs the tale, which has been recorded by the late Mr. Henry Shailer, of Batersea Fields, "Mr. Grimond cut three buds, and on arriving at the nearest inn he packed up the flower and sent it directly to Chelsea," addressed to his foreman, who was no other than the father of the same Mr. Shailer who now relates the story. Two of the buds grew, and in the following autumn the florist went down to Norfolk again, and bought the whole stock for five guineas. The foreman was then allowed to propagate it, and for doing so was paid 5s. a plant for three years. At the expiration of that time the plants were sold out at a guinea apiece, the foreman's share of the profits amounting to £300. Not the least pleasant part of this pleasant little "romance of a rose" is the fact that the old lady who had been the unconscious discoverer of a grand secret in horticulture was gratified by receiving out of the proceeds of the undertaking a handsome present, consisting of a silver tankard and plate to the value of £60.—*London Globe.*

—Three thousand people assembled at Waterville, Me., the other night, to see "Professor Sheppard" sail over the village on a mancycle. It was the most successful as well as exasperating "sell" of the season, and the sunburned farmers who drove in with their families from the surrounding towns swore until the air was blue. Truly, this life is fairly studded with vexations and disappointments.—*Boston Post.*

MULCHING.

A Practice Concerning Which There is a Diversity of Opinion Among Good Farmers.

When the subject of mulching is discussed among the farmers, there is always quite a difference of opinion. While some will argue that mulching is very beneficial, others express the opinion that, while it may be of some benefit, it is not as good as keeping the surface of the earth well pulverized during the hot weather, and there are still others who assert that mulching is a positive injury. These different views are entertained by men of practical experience, as well as of high intelligence. Why should there be such difference of opinion? It is undoubtedly because those holding different views have tested the effects of mulching in different ways, and on different plants.

Those who argue that mulching is injurious and unnatural, have not only experimented in the wrong way and on the wrong plants, but they have evidently failed to be close observers of nature. Plants brought from a warmer climate, especially small plants, as a rule, require a warm soil, made so by the stirring of the soil; for example, Indian corn requires much heat when it is small, and if it was mulched in the early stages of its growth it would be very likely to injure it, certainly it would not be as well as it would to keep the soil well pulverized. What is true of corn is true of many other plants which are grown in a higher northern latitude than it is natural for them. Because this class of plants are not benefitted by mulching, it is no evidence that there may not be other classes of vegetation which would be greatly benefitted, and he who draws conclusions from experiments on a single point, will very often find himself wrong.

Not long since we listened to a discussion by men of high intelligence, who took the position that mulching is both unnatural and injurious, even for trees, and argued that it shut out the light and heat, and brought the roots too near the surface. Such remarks lead to the conclusion that those who make them must have confined their observation and experiments to single points; certainly they must be strangers to nature's method of growing wood, or they would not say that mulching is unnatural, for it is the universal law of nature to mulch woodland, and it is a well known fact that when man removes this mulching, it very materially injuries the growth of the wood. Is there a man bold enough to assert that nature has made a mistake, and the mulching of the forest is injurious? It is said by some that trees are injured by mulching because the roots are brought nearer the surface; is this another mistake of nature? The feeding roots of all trees in a thick forest have feeding roots near the surface, and yet the trees are healthy and vigorous. Must we not come to the conclusion that nature knows her own laws best, and that where she persists in mulching trees, and in bringing the feeding roots near the surface where the plant food is the most plenty, she is encouraging a vigorous growth rather than retarding it. Carefully tried experiments have proved that a heavy mulch is highly beneficial to an apple orchard, and that the longer it is kept mulched the healthier and the better is its condition.

Every gardener and fruit grower must govern his practices by a little common sense; when he decides to mulch any portion of his crops he must investigate far enough to ascertain the character and the wants of each crop, and such as he finds wants coolness and moisture, he must mulch with some vegetable substance that will keep both cool and moist, and those crops that want heat and moisture, he will do well to mulch with the earth, by keeping an inch in depth of the surface soil fine and loose. Nearly if not quite all of our trees need coolness and moisture. Currant bushes need to be kept cool and moist, therefore mulching has been found beneficial, the bushes retaining their leaves much longer, and the fruit growing larger than when the surface soil is left exposed to the sun. Gooseberries, like currants, grow best with the ground covered; in fact, when the bushes are exposed to the hot sun with no mulching around them, the fruit will scorch and become worthless. A good cool mulch will save the crop. Strawberries, when the fruit is ripening, need to be kept cool and moist, and in no way can this be done better than by mulching. It is said by some that a better way is to keep the land moist by frequently stirring the soil, but such persons can have but little practical knowledge of growing strawberries for market, or they would know that to surround them with sufficient pulverized earth to keep them moist, would cover the ripening fruit with so much dirt as to render them unfit to eat. Those who make it a business to grow strawberries for the market are driven to the necessity of mulching to keep the fruit clean.

Mulching, like other practices, needs intelligent direction, or the labor may be lost. That there are some crops which are greatly benefitted by mulching there can be but little doubt, and we think intelligent debaters should be careful how they condemn a practice, because by limited practice on single points, they have found it not to be beneficial. There are so many conditions in agricultural operations, that to meet them all, we need a great variety of trials; we should therefore be cautious how we lay down any sweeping rule unless it be based upon something more than an experiment confined to a single point.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

THE LATE WAR.

An Official Record of Union Deaths in the Civil War.

Twenty years have passed since the close of the civil war, and now, at last, a careful official record of the number of deaths that occurred in the Union army has been made. A little more than twelve months ago, on the 2d of June, 1884, General Drum directed Mr. J. W. Kirkley, an experienced statistician of the Adjutant-General's Office, to begin the compilation of this record, with the aid of ten clerks. A minute and exhaustive exploration of all attainable official documents has now produced a table of statistics which far surpasses in completeness anything on the subject hitherto existing.

To state the grand result at the outset, the table shows a total of 9,853 deaths of commissioned officers, and 349,913 deaths of enlisted men, making an aggregate of 359,496 deaths among the Union forces. The period included in the record is, for the regular troops, the interval between April 15th, 1861, and August 1st, 1865; for a portion of the volunteers it is prolonged beyond the latter date until the muster out of each organization. It will be remembered that the troubles in Mexico and other causes occasioned the retention of some volunteers in the service after the downfall of the Confederacy. Indeed, as Mr. Kirkley notes, the last white volunteer organization was disbanded November 18th, 1867, and the last colored regiment December 20th, 1867, while the last officer of the volunteer general staff was not mustered out until July 1st, 1869.

Yet, careful as the examination of the records has been, one lack renders it still far from complete. The death registers of some of the largest prisons at the South, used for the confinement of Union soldiers, are missing. For the prisons at Americus, Atlanta, Augusta, Charleston, Lynchburg, Macon, Marietta, Mobile, Montgomery, Savannah, Shreveport and Tyler the registers have not been secured at all, and the importance of these prisons is well known. Only partial records were had from the prisons at Cahawba, Columbia, Florence, S. C., Millen and Salisbury. There have been ways, it is true, of partly working up these deficiences; but, on the other hand, as Quartermaster-General Meigs, cited by Mr. Kirkley, has shown, in many Southern prisons three or four corpses of Union prisoners were sometimes buried in the same trench, and the number of graves only imperfectly indicates the number of dead. Even in this most imperfect record, the number of Union soldiers known to have died in captivity was close upon thirty thousand—in exact figures, 29,498. The late investigation, we may add, has increased by about one-sixth the records of deaths among Union prisoners.

Taking Mr. Kirkley's tables, we derive from them the following general results:

	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.
Killed or died of wounds	6,365	103,673	110,038
Died of disease	2,795	221,791	224,586
Drowned	106	4,838	4,944
Other accidental deaths	142	3,972	4,114
Murdered	37	487	524
Killed after capture	14	86	100
Committed suicide	26	365	391
Executed	—	267	267
Executed by enemy	4	60	64
Died from sunstroke	5	308	313
Other known causes	62	1,972	2,034
Causes not stated	28	12,093	12,121
Totals	9,584	349,912	359,496

The official tables, as published from a manuscript copy in the *Army and Navy Journal*, further distribute all these classes of deaths among the Union troops by States, it being explained that the phrase "other known causes" includes deaths resulting from quarrels not amounting to murder, from being shot by sentries or by the provost guard, and miscellaneous causes. Without going into minor details, if we select the three leading causes of death, and then include both these and all others in a column of aggregates, we shall reach this result in a classification by States:

STATES.	Killed in Action. Off.	Killed in Action. Men.	Died of Wounds. Off.	Died of Wounds. Men.	Died of Disease. Off.	Died of Disease. Men.	Aggregate	Grand Aggregate
Alabama	3	16	1	28	1	227	309	
prisoners				2		22	36	345
Arkansas	2	225	5	63	12	1242	1683	
prisoners				3		8	30	1713
California	4	69	2	33	8	336	573	573
Colorado	4	114		35	3	117	322	
prisoners							1	323
Connecticut	81	1021	36	751	57	2495	4721	
prisoners			2	36	1	525	633	5354
Dakota		2				4	6	6
Delaware	18	189	11	165	10	346	806	
prisoners						75	76	882
Dis. of Col.	3	25	1	10	5	145	230	
prisoners				2		44	60	290
Florida		8		16	2	187	213	
prisoners							2	215
Georgia						13	15	15
Illinois	539	5535	205	3666	307	20758	32886	
prisoners			7	142	3	1718	1948	34834
Indiana	244	4028	151	2732	204	16429	25363	
prisoners			5	82	9	1143	1309	26672
Iowa	119	1946	71	1254	100	8798	12295	
prisoners			11	139	7	508	706	1301
Kansas	24	494	7	181	27	1611	2544	
prisoners			2	29		36	86	2630
Kentucky	95	1390	39	901	120	6263	9754	
prisoners				53	1	859	1020	10774
Louisiana	4	125	5	80	3	621	922	
prisoners						15	16	945
Maine	115	1658	86	1291	59	5198	8732	
prisoners			4	30		541	606	9338
Maryland	33	494	15	351	18	1142	2060	
prisoners				36	7	640	722	2982
Massachusetts	248	3457	117	2174	60	5470	12078	
prisoners			3	116	6	1477	1804	13942
Michigan	156	2542	65	1478	75	8194	13294	
prisoners			8	30	3	1265	1459	14753
Minnesota	21	373	11	209	26	1651	2392	
prisoners				12		139	192	2584
Mississippi				3		66	78	78
Missouri	102	2089	66	1040	118	9125	12553	
prisoners				20		225	334	1388
Nebraska	1	29		5	2	157	237	
prisoners						1	2	239
Nevada		2				29	33	33
N. Hampshire	84	970	43	742	37	2730	4482	
prisoners				22		234	358	4836
New Jersey	114	1550	33	828	27	2288	5252	
prisoners			5	48	1	418	522	5734
New Mexico	3	54		16	5	139	277	277
New York	772	11329	351	6014	329	19506	40388	
prisoners			20	299	16	4651	5546	46334
N. Carolina	4	25		13	4	212	280	
prisoners				1		49	70	360
Ohio	402	6433	228	4993	262	19102	32761	
prisoners			11	211	12	2344	2711	35475
Oregon	1	9		1		21	45	45
Pennsylvania	603	8772	258	5315	181	11602	28420	
prisoners			8	352	7	4114	4763	3318.
R. Island	18	278	10	148	16	632	1218	
prisoners				6		84	103	1321
Tennessee	25	441	16	246	44	4042	5495	
prisoners				22		1150	1282	6777
Texas		8		4	1	100	133	
prisoners						1	8	141
Vermont	64	907	35	676	31	2565	4589	
prisoners			1	38	1	485	635	5224
Virginia		4		6		16	29	
prisoners						13	13	42
W. Virginia	61	717	18	412	20	1838	3340	
prisoners			2	37		617	677	4017
Wisconsin	115	2270	71	1270	101	7363	11590	
prisoners			5	71	4	600	711	12301
Wash. Ter.					2	10	22	22
Ind. Nations	4	82	1	20	18	757	1016	
prisoners							2	1018
Vet. R. Corps		1		26	26	1338	1682	1672
Vet. Vol (H. C)				1	3	79	106	106
Vol. Eg. & S. S.	9	158	5	91	3	244	527	
prisoners						25	25	532
Vol. Infantry		6	1	5	2	200	243	243
Gen. & S. Off.	50		33		142		236	
prisoners			2		1		3	239
Col'd Troops	100	1614	43	1102	137	29021	36556	
prisoners				34	1	97	291	36847
Miscellaneous		13		3		200	230	
prisoners						2	2	232
Reg. Army	85	1262	56	838	104	2448	5192	
prisoners			3	39	2	537	606	5798
Total	4142	62896	2124	38804	2712	197008	329998	
Prisoners			99	1973	83	24783	29498	
Aggregate	4142	62896	2223	40777	2795	221791	359496	359496

The aggregate of nearly 360,000 deaths of Union soldiers must be supplemented by a like record of Confederate soldiers, in order to find the real number of victims to the war in both armies. Then the naval deaths must also be ascertained and added. Many soldier and sailor met a fate more dreaded than death in being crippled for life or made the prey of lingering disease contracted in the service.

Dogs.

The stories regarding the intelligence of the dog are on the increase. Why? Because the number of dogs is on the increase and each man's dog is the smartest of all dogs and nearly all men can now write out a story for the public print. Pug dogs are waning in popularity. In a year more they will be stripped of harness and little bells and be remanded to the stable—a result which does not come from any change in the nature of the dog but from the painful fact woman is fickle. When the pug dog came the Maltese cat was disconsolate; now has lowness of spirits come to pug-dogs. Perhaps the kangaroo will now have a chance.—*Current.*

—A Buffalo dog under a course of instruction in carrying articles in its mouth inadvertently swallowed a silver dollar. The money being out of its element gave trouble and threatened the life of the valuable animal that had so suddenly withdrawn it from circulation. A medical student chloroformed the dog, cut into the stomach and recovered the silver, and sewed up the wound. The dog is now as good as ever; and so is the dollar.—*Buffalo Express.*

THE FASHIONS.

Some of the Pretty Trifles That Please the Average Woman.

Graduating dresses are overtrimmed this year, as are also confirmation suits.

Gauze and silk grenadine fans lead in popularity just now.

Fine French cashmere dresses of the color of red, known as sang de bœuf, and elaborately braided with black, are favored by English girls for tennis use.

One of the prettiest sights seen in a long time was a silvery-haired old lady, in charge of the "kitted goods" booth at a fair recently. She wore a dress of white nainsook, with a broad hem and a few narrow tucks at the foot of the skirt. Over her shoulders was folded a kerchief of dotted Swiss muslin, held by a little bouquet of full-blown white roses. Above her crown of wavy white hair was set a stately-looking Martha Washington cap, lace-frilled, and made of dotted Swiss. She was the "belle of the evening," aged seventy-five years.

Gauze, embroidered silk muslin, Spanish Escurial and Oriental nets are in high vogue for bonnet crowns and hat crowns for dressy wear. Laces to correspond trim the brims and wreath the crown. Silk, of either a pale or a vivid contrasting color, forms the foundation to these head coverings, and the floral garnitures invariably match the shade of the silk. All white hats are very popular, and the flowers for these are white moss roses, white lilac and foliage mingled with white silk lace or Spanish blonde.

Basques are short and jaunty, and a little treble-pleated postillion, called in Paris the "bird's tail postillion," is the proper finish to the backs of corsages made either round, pointed, or basque-shape in front. A pretty novelty for full-dress occasions consists of a satin vest, dotted all over with hoops made of mother-o'-pearl beads. The vests are made apart from the skirt, and to be worn with different bodices. A yard and a quarter of silk or satin, pearl-beaded, will make a pretty zouave jacket. Silk gauze, brocaded with small velvet flowers, made up in tunics and corsages, are very elegant over kilted skirts of surah, matched to the shade of the velvet flowers. En suite are satin vests, dotted with tiny figures in sapphire, emerald, ruby, or pearl beads corresponding with the hue of the skirt fabric.

Among the newly imported dust cloaks and wraps for tourists are Newmarkets and pelisses made of golden brown, cardinal, nuns' gray, and biege mohair, cashmere, pongee, or serge. The handsomest and most expensive are embroidered. Very stylish wraps are shown simply tailor-made, with a number of fine pleats laid from throat to belt, both front and back. In front the pleats are held at the waist line by a bronze or silver clasp. Some of the Newmarkets are finished with a pointed hood, lined with striped satin in gay colors. The cardinal dust cloaks are exclusively for out-of-town wear, and the most dashy of these are loaded with pale coffee-colored lace.

Some very dressy toilets are made of the plain and figured "numette," as nuns' veiling is now called. One stylish model shows a tucked and kilted skirt of the plain numette with a deep apron-polonaise above, patterned with sprays of maiden-hair fern, the soft green of the fern being repeated in the ribbon trimmings, which were combined with those of hedge-rose pink.

Among the new lawn-tennis costumes are some trim and graceful skirts of dark blue canvas, kilted all the way from belt to hem. Above are bodices of stockinette briar-stitched with gold and cardinal silk, with belt and pockets trimmed to match.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

GENERAL.

—During the cholera visitation in 1854 there were 29,247 deaths from it in New York city.—*N. Y. Mail.*

—Apache Indians call whisky "tiswin," but by any other name it swells the head just the same.—*Chicago Herald.*

—What in the old version was called "leasing" in the new version is termed "lying or falsehood," and the Pittsburgh *Chronicle* says the real estate agents have brought this on themselves.

—It is a peculiarity of the Red River Valley that often pure water is found at a depth of a few feet, and a few rods away at the same depth the water will contain so much alkali that it can not be used.

—An applicant for appointment on the Kansas City (Mo.) police force received a blank to fill out, one of the questions being: "What is the general state of your health?" To this he appended "Missouri."—*N. Y. Sun.*

—It is eighteen years since Mme. Nilsson has been heard on the boards of a French opera-house. Managers there will not pay the prices which the stars of opera can get in New York and London. They set their faces against the system, and strive more for good average execution than for the glitter and glamor of one-part opera. Patti, too, goes elsewhere, and gets in one week half as much as she could earn in the Paris opera in a whole twelvemonth.

—The most interesting relic in the possession of the town of Poland, Me., is its town scales. Fancy a straight beam with a rusty knife edge on which it swings. Four chains lead from each extremity of the beam to the square wooden scale pans. They are said to be the oldest scales in Androscoggin County. They hang on a hook having no upright support. A lump of lead fastened with shingle nails to the scale pan serves as a medium for correction of the weight.—*Boston Transcript.*

—A lady writes from Kansas concerning the grasshopper: "If you are quite sure that they are not intending to 'light,' a flight of grasshoppers is a beautiful thing to see. All day they floated over us; millions upon millions of airy little creatures, with their white, gauzy wings spread to the light, mounting steadily toward the sun, as it seemed. It was like a snow storm in sunshine, if you can picture such a thing, with the flakes rising instead of falling."—*Chicago Herald.*

—From experiments carried on by the French commission for the scientific study of fire-damp, it is found that the most violent explosion takes place when there are thirteen parts of air to one hundred of fire-damp, and that above or below this the explosion diminishes in violence. When the mixture is below seven parts in one hundred, or above eighteen in one hundred, the gas simply burns with its characteristic blue flame. The singing noise often heard in mines is ascribed to the escape of gas from many minute cavities, while it must exist in some places in vast quantities as is witnessed by its use for illuminating purposes.

HOME AND FARM.

—Put soda in sour fruit for pies and they will require less sugar.—*Boston Budget.*

—The *Western Farmer* recommends the sowing of orchard grass with blue grass, timothy and clover for pasture. It starts early and grows late.

—In hot weather all the unconsumed food should be frequently swept away from the chicken coops, as it soon sours and acts like poison if taken into the crop.—*Troy Times.*

—Baked Potatoes: Slice potatoes very thin; let stand in cold water one-half hour, put them in a baking dish with enough milk to moisten, a little pepper and salt and a half cupful of butter. Bake one hour.—*The Household.*

—The best cure for colic in horses is the palm of your hand full of turpentine rubbed against the upper gums and the inside of the upper lip of the horse, and his breast bathed with the same. If not relieved in one hour repeat the dose.—*Albany Journal.*

—If you are obliged to confine your fowls in summer give them an hour's exercise just before sundown. Thus they will do little injury to crops and will return quietly to their roosts at dusk. Some green food is absolutely necessary to them.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—The killing of sheep by dogs is usually done during the night. To guard against dogs the sheep should be induced to come up every evening to be fed inside of a high enclosure made of palings or wire, with an open shed in the center for protection to the sheep against storms.—*N. E. Farmer.*

—The average capacity of the stomach of the horse is sixteen quarts. Hence a peck of oats should never be given at one meal, except to the largest horses doing slow work. A little and often is a good rule in feeding horses, and the nature of the food must be determined by their labor. Fast work requires solid food.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—Cake should never be disturbed while baking, for if it is moved or jarred after it has risen, before it is done it is very apt to fall and "make a cradle." The oven should be as near the right temperature as possible, not quite so hot as for biscuit, for if it is too hot, and the door has to be opened to let in cool air when the cake is partially cooked, then it is very apt to fall.—*Boston Globe.*

—There is probably no farm implement more generally misused on heavy land than the roller, especially in early spring. Land at this season is sure to be compacted sufficiently by rains, and only cultivation is necessary to make a mellow seed bed. The proper time for using the roller is in preparing a seed bed for wheat in the fall, and after spring grain is up and the surface dry to smooth it for the reaping machine.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—A distinguished physician believes from his practice that infants generally, whether brought up at the breast or artificially, are not supplied with sufficient water, the fluid portion of their food being quickly taken up and leaving the solid too thick to be easily digested. In warm, dry weather healthy babies will take water every hour with advantage, and their frequent fretfulness and rise of temperature is often directly due to their not having it.—*Chicago Herald.*

UTILIZING THE LEAVINGS.

One of the Principal Points in Good Farming.

Manure is, and should always be, an object on the farm, and in order to secure this everything that can be used, either as an absorbent or to increase the quantity, should be utilized. Even with the best of pains there is considerable let go to waste that might, under different circumstances, be saved, yet a little care taken will often add materially to the quantity without making the cost very much greater. We burn up and destroy too much, which, if saved and used, either as an absorbent in the stables or barnyard, or applied in the manure heap, would add not only to its bulk but also to its value.

With the uncertainties of the seasons it is always the safest plan to make sure of a sufficient supply of rough feed for all the stock. Wheat and oat straw or corn fodder should be secured not only to make a good supply of roughness, but also to furnish a good supply of litter. I dislike using corn stalks in the stable, either feeding or using them for a litter unless they are cut up fine, as they are difficult to handle after they are trodden down. But in the feed-lots or barnyard they can be fed out to a good advantage and can be used very profitably.

Too many farmers burn up whatever surplus fodder or straw they have left in the spring when they could be used to a good advantage as an absorbent. Simply allowing the fodder or straw-piles to rot down is a very poor way of receiving any especial benefit from them. Alone rotted they contain but little plant food, but by using as an absorbent they can be made very valuable.

Many farmers who are very careful to save all the solid manure fail to take any especial pains to save the liquid. Of course when it is possible it is best to have your stable-floors tight, with gutters and a cellar to hold all the liquid manure, but this is not always possible, and the next best plan to save this is to use all this kind of material that in so many cases is allowed to go to waste, as an absorbent, and if care is taken to keep up a liberal quantity of litter scattered where the stock are fed and they lay, whether in the stables or feed lots. Then this material is more easily got rid of—an old stack will be two or three years rotting down and be of very little value after it is, while if used or removed where it can be trampled under foot it will be ready to haul out by fall and be of considerable increased value.

Every farmer has more or less ashes every year. Many just allow them to be thrown out without making any effort to use them to the best advantage.

Old bones, hats and shoes are allowed to go to waste, while if they were gathered up, the bones broken up, and all dissolved it would make an extra good fertilizer for special crops.

Very few farmers make any special effort to save poultry manure or utilize house waste, when they are the very best fertilizers we can possibly secure, and could be saved and used to the very best advantage. I have used considerable of both, and while some care must be taken because of their strength, yet I find them very valuable, entirely too much so to be wasted.

One of the principal items in good farming is to as much as possible increase the fertility of the soil, and this can only be secured by turning everything of value as a fertilizer to the best advantage.—*N. J. Shepherd, in Western Plowman.*

—While Mr. Lyman was chief clerk of the Treasury Department he once found $100,000 in an envelope that had only two 3-cent stamps on it stuck up in one corner. One New York banking firm never registered their letters. They would seal $10,000 or $20,000 in a large envelope, and put two 3-cent stamps on it, and throw in the letter-box at the post-office. "They told me," said Mr. Lyman, "they found their losses averaged less than the express charges would be. They sent away $50,000 a week, and said it did not pay to register or express money."—*Washington Post.*

"O, Lor' Hit 'Im Again!"

In the early days of Methodism in Scotland, a certain congregation, where there was but one rich man, desired to build a new chapel. A church meeting was held. The old rich Scotchman rose and said: "Brethren, we dinna need a new chapel; I'll give £5 for repairs."

Just then a bit of plaster falling from the ceiling hit him on the head.

Looking up and seeing how bad it was, he said: "Brethren, it's worse thon I thoucht; I'll make it 50 pun'."

"Oh, Lord," exclaimed a devoted brother on a back seat, "hit 'im again!"

There are many human tabernacles which are in sore need of radical building over, but we putter and fuss and repair in spots without satisfactory results. It is only when we are personally alarmed at the real danger that we act independently, and do the right thing. Then it is that we most keenly regret, because we did not sooner use our judgment, follow the advice born of the experience of others and jump away from our perils.

Thousands of persons who will read this paragraph are in abject misery to-day when they might be in a satisfactory condition. They are weak, lifeless, full of odd aches and pains, and every year they know they are getting worse, even though the best doctors are patching them in spots. The origin of these aches and pains is the kidneys and liver, and if they would build these all over new with Warner's safe cure as millions have done, and cease investing their money in miserably unsuccessful patchwork, they would be well and happy and would bless the day when the Lord "hit 'em" and indicated the common-sense course for them to pursue.—*London Press.*

STATE-PRISON convicts are like the hairs of the head, because they are all numbered.—*N. Y. Mail.*

All "Played Out."

Don't know what ails me lately. Can't eat well,—can't sleep well. Can't work, and don't enjoy doing anything. Ain't really sick, and I really ain't well. Feel all kind o' played out, someway." That is what scores of men say every day. If they would take Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" they would soon have no occasion to say it. It purifies the blood, tones up the system and fortifies it against disease. It is a great anti-bilious remedy as well.

PHYSICIANS appear to be very hard to satisfy. If their patients get well they lose them, and if they die they also lose them.

BANANAS are more easily recognized in the fall than at any other time of the year.—*Pretzel's Weekly.*

AS REGARDS rank among vegetables the onion comes first.

OPENING of the season—uncovering the mustard pot.—*Boston Bulletin.*

NOTHING makes one girl so happy as to read another girl's letters. A girl couldn't be a girl and not read all her letters to some other girl. Fact!—*Chicago Journal.*

A SCIENTIST says that a very strong solution of salt applied boiling hot will preserve wood. This is important to those whose wood-pile has to be protected by a spring gun.—*Life.*

IN company the other evening Henrietta heard some one across the room quote the familiar phrase: "Man proposes," and turning to a sister wall-flower she remarked that she was tired of hearing those old sayings that didn't have a single word of truth in them.—*Somerville Journal.*

DOMESTIC pursuits—chasing the man of the house with a broomstick.

AN exchange speaks of "the good natured girl." We have all heard of her. She works in some other family.—*N. Y. Herald.*

"WE are like a clock," said a labor agitator. "For when the proper time arrives we strike."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

POPINJAY says that he wishes he could induce his wife to try the early-closing movement on her mouth.—*Burlington Free Press.*

"IS IT profitable," asks an exchange, "to teach a young girl elocution?" It depends upon whether he intends to marry her when she grows up.—*N. Y. Sun.*

WHEN a barber seeks to make himself sociable with a customer in the chair, he is probably "scraping an acquaintance."—*Chicago Sun.*

OFFICER examining recruit: "Why do we salute superior officers?" Recruit—"In order to keep out of the guard-house."—

THE man in the moon must feel all broke up when he is reduced to the last quarter.

A.N.K.—E. 1041